ettled, but anybody who wants a fight

ABOUT VAN WYCK DOCK BOARD AND OTHER CITY AFFAIRS.

Going to Show That Hill's Leadership in New York City Is New Recognized -Will Sheehan Join Hands With Devery to Defeat the Tammany Outat?

SARATOGA, Aug. 15 .- Some Democrats expect Leader Charles Murphy to arrive here some day next week. Cthers say that he will not come, that it is not necessary, as he is already proceeding on a plan which has been adopted after frequent consultations with Democrats both inside and outside of Tammany and with others of State and

national importance.
"The mere kittens," said Samuel J. Tilden, years ago, speaking of factional strife among Democrats, meaning that the disputes usually resulted in a heavy Democratic vote on election day. There are several district squabbles for leadership in Tammany which must be determined at the approaching primaries. Mr. Murphy, incidentally, is giving attention to these disputes.

It became known to-day from unquestionable sources that Mr. Murphy recently journeyed to Albany and had a long conference with David B. Hill, the acknowledged Democratic leader of the State Part of the conversation between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy had to do with District Attorney Jerome's investigation of Mayor Van Wyck's dock board and the keen interest of Republican and Democratic newspapers in the investigation.

Mr. Hill was fearful that the investigation might be used to damage Mr. Murphy as leader of Tammany, but above and beyond that it might be an instrument in the hands of the Fusion forces to defeat the Democratic city ticket, which Mr. Murphy, as the big chief of Tammany, would be a potential factor in nominating.

Furthermore, reports had come to Mr. Hill from New York city that it was the intention of Mr. Jerome and his friends to bring the investigation of the Dock Board to a head just about the time the municipal campaign was at its height, with possible presentments to the Grand Jury. Mr. Hill was solicitous over the significance of these reports and his conversation with Mr. Murphy took a serious

Mr. Murphy assured Mr. Hill, it is de clared, that neither Mr. Jerome nor Mr. Jerome's friends could by any means connect him with any wrong-doing, and that Mr. Hill was as safe as a church in accepting

his declarations in the matter. Mr. Hill, like the Republican leader, Senator Platt, takes a deep interest in the politics of the great city of New York. In times gone by several Tammany chieftains resented Mr. Hill's interest in Democratic politics below The Bronx. Evidently hese days have passed and for that matter there is no reason, in the opinion of conservative Democrats, why this feeling should continue to exist.

It was pointed out that the Republicans of New York city obliterated all sentiments of that character against Senator Platt years ago. Mr. Platt, like Mr. Hill, is a "hayseed," one living in Owego and the other in Albany. It is sure that the New York city Republicans resented at first Mr. Platt's interest in their affairs, but

there is any amount of evidence to warrant the declaration that gradually they got over it, then began to like it, and now cannot apparently get along without it.

There have been one or two points of difference in the make-up of the two men, which, it is insisted, have delayed the recognition of Mr. Hill's right to interest himself in the affairs of Democrats below The Branz the principal one being Mr. Hill's Bronx, the principal one being Mr. Hill's intense though laudable ambition to be the Democratic candidate for President.

This ambition first became known to Mr. Hill's fellow Democrats in 1888. It was at fever heat in 1892, when the New York delegation to a man signed a manifesto at Chicago to the effect that Grover Cleveland, if nominated, could not carry the State of New York, and all, including Richard Croker, chieftain of Tammany at the time, declared Hill was the man to nomi-

All this was upset by the work of the Hon. William C. Whitney. Cleveland was nominated and carried the State by nearly 50,000. It has been this ambition, Demo-crats declare, which has made certain New York city Democrats diffident as to accepting Mr. Hill's suggestions as to the manage-ment of their affairs, insisting that a man with the Presidential bee constantly in his bonnet is at times prone to consider his own aims and purposes rather than the welfare of an individual political organi-

welfare of an individual political organization and its local needs.

Mr. Platt, on the other hand, before he became United States Senator in 1881, had for his highest ambition the portfolio of Postmaster-General, first in Hayse's and next in Garfield's Cabinet. He desired to be Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet. In 1896 the Republican State Convention held here insisted that he take the nomination for Governor. He resolutely declined it. resolutely declined it.

resolutely declined it.

Looking over the careers of the opposing leaders of the two parties, it is therefore not difficult, it is averred, to explain the recognition of Mr. Platt by the Republicans below The Bronx long before the Democrats of that region decided to accept Mr. Hill's suggestions, and this did not occur until of that region decided to accept Mr. Phil's suggestions, and this did not occur until last fall, when Tammany and the vast majority of Kings County Democrats wanted Chief Judge Alton B. Parker nominated for Governor, but bowed to the mannated for Governor, but bowed to the mannated for Governor. late of Mr. Hill that they accept Bird

Mr. Hill himself and his most intimate friends have said only recently that, although a young man of 63, the "great" day has gone by for Mr. Hill, and that there is now no hope that he can ever be nominated as the Democratic candidate

nominated as the Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Hill is intensely interested in the outcome of the battle for Mayor of New York city this fall. He will be the Democratic leader of the Empire State in the Democratic National Convention next year, and the seventy-five delegates at his back will be a power in naming the candidate. Furthermore, this array of delegates will give Mr. Hill a prestige which may, in some degree, it is averred, soften the sharp criticisms which followed the selection and the defeat of Coler, his candidate for Governor, in last fall's interesting conflict.

Will John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy, join hands with Devery in the Ninth Assembly district at the approaching primaries to defeat the Conderie Smith Tanmany outfit in

at the approaching primaries to defeat the Goodwin-Smith Tammany outfit in the district? This question was discussed the district? This question was discussed to-day. A year ago Devery beat both the Sheehan and the Goodwin-Smith forces at the primaries. Should Devery repeat this performance this year he and his delegates would have seats in the city, Assembly,

county and judiciary conventions.

Who is adding Devery? was another question heard. Devery's expenditures in the district from the hour he was boosted out of Tammany, eight months ago, have been carefully estimated by experts in local factional political warfare. These experts compute that Devery's outlay for the period

hood of \$25,000.

Devery was never known to be free-handed with his own money, say these Democrats. They go on to tell how he is "a divvle of a fellow" in "chucking a pocketful of pennies to street youngsters" and "in setting up the beer," but "where green and yellow backs are to be shown Devery goes "way back and sits down."

They are that as an independent hood of \$25,000.

Devery declares that as an independent candidate for Mayor he will have the support of "the labor element." Senator Platt and his friends say Devery will poll 20,000 votes. Devery himself says, "I will be votes. Devery himself savs, "I will be elected Mayor." Some political prophets here give him anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000

votes in the contest.

When Col. James J. Coogan was nominated

Tammany candidate and Joel B. Erhardt the Republican candidate in opposition. Col. Coogan had a respectable name. He was a successful business man in New York city. He declared over and over again during the campaign that he had the support of "the labor element" and that he would be elected over his opponents.

John McMackin, the labor leader, was Col. Coogan's campaign manager. Mr. McMackin was constantly at Col. Coogan's elbow. The Colonel made no public utterance without McMackin's approval, and no funds were distributed without

and no funds were distributed without McMackin's say so. On election day Coogan got, all told, 8,800 votes, but in John McMackin's own election district there was not a single vote for Coogan. The record shows that not even McMackin voted for the Mayoralty candidate of "the labor element," and he at the time was one of the high priests of the Henry George proletariat.

George proletariat.

WANT BUSINESS INDEPENDENCE. Coal Mining Firm Closes Its Plant-Mine

Workers Defled. Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 15 .-- Young & Dunkleberger, proprietors of a colliery here, have taken a step, the result of which will be watched closely by operators throughout the coal region. Their employees demanded an advance in wages, and this being refused they went on strike. Messrs. Young and Dunkleberger then closed their colliery, boarded up the drift and made an announcement that they would not resume operations until "the organization known as the United Mine Workers allows us to run our business as we please."

The firm says it is paying its men all it can afford to, and that it has complied with the award of the strike commission in every particular

MOB SPIRIT IN LABOR UNIONS. Justice Woodward Says It Cannot Serve the Welfare of Any Man.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 15 .- Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who spoke this afternoon on the law and the mob spirit, took advantage of the occasion to express his opinions regarding the prevalence of the mob spirit in labor unions, and his discussion of this phase of the question elicited considerable favorable comment.

"The individual," said Justice Woodward, has the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, and this right is not increased or diminished by the act that he becomes a member of a man-nfacturers' association, a labor organi-zation, or any other voluntary society. The ration, or any other voluntary society. The manufacturer, whether he be an individual or a corporaton, has a right to conduct his business, to control his property, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others. He has a right to employ such half as he chooses heing responsible such help as he chooses, being responsible to his other employees for any neglect in the choice of competent fellow-laborers, and society owes him the duty and the obligation of protecting him in this right against all unlawful efforts at coercion. "On the other hand, the laborer, whether

ne belongs to an organizatron or is but an humble covenanter in the great system, has the absolute right to contract for his services with whomsoever he pleases, and the right to contract carries with it the right to determine the rate of compen-sation and all the terms and conditions of the employment, except such as may be regulated under the police powers of the State, and which enter, of necessity, into

"Having these rights, these being the rights which we have mutually covenanted to protect, it is the duty of the State to insist that they shall not be encroached upon either by individuals or organized bodies of individuals under any pretext.

"The laboring man not only has a right The laboring man not only has a right to contract for his services, but he has a right to determine whether he will sell his services to any particular individual or corporation. He has a right, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to capriciously refuse to work for any one; he has a right, acting without threat or violence, to persuade his fellow laborers to refuse to work for any given person or corporation, and the right which belongs to the individual

is not lost to a collection of individuals.

"The labor organization has a perfect right to do collectively what any of its has a right to do anything for its own wel-fare which is 'not inconsistent with the equal rights of others.' The difficulty has been (and time and experience will correct this evil, no doubt) that the ranks of laboring men have been filled up with those who have not been trained to dis-tinguish accurately between their own rights and the rights of others, and they have acted in too many instances, upon the

nave acted. In too many instances, upon the assumption that as an organization they had rights which they would not have as individuals.

"In other words, having the power to go beyond the limitations fixed upon the individual, they have encroached upon the rights of others, and this encroachment has been resisted, at times unlawfully until been resisted, at times unlawfully, until between contending forces, each acting outside of its legitimate sphere, a condition outside or its legitimate sphere, a condition of warfare has existed, resulting in public disturbances and a condition bordering upon anarchy. This is a manifestation of the mob spirit, which has for its natural result the crushing out of individual liberty, and it cannot serve the true welfare of

the employee.
"In what I have said, I am not to be understood as condemning the labor or-ganization as such, or the manufacturers' ganization as such, or the manufacturers' association, or any combination of individuals for their own ends. On the whole, I am rather disposed to look upon the labor organization as the logical result of combination in capitalization, and upon both as the results of our economic system; and my criticism is rather of the inverse. both as the results of our economic system; and my criticism is rather of the inertness of the State and nation, which has caused to be regarded with too much of indifference the tendency on the part of individuals, corporations and associations to disregard the fundamental rights of man, and to assume, in disregard of law, to adjust by force and intimidation their own controversies.

"The rights of the laboring man are not asse when he may be coerced into refusing

safe when he may be coerced into refusing that employment which is essential to his 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' and the welfare of the State and nation demands that there shall be no compulsion exercised over the individual by any comexercised over the individual by any com-bination of men under any pretext, except such as is prescribed by the laws of the land. There is a broad field for organized effort in a perfectly legitimate and lawful way, among manufacturers, employers and employees, and when any organization, no matter by what name it is called, goes beyond the limits marked by the law, it is

beyond the limits marked by the law, it is the duty of good citizens, acting through the channels of the law, to assert them-selves in the protection of the rights of those who are being encroached upon." Justice Woodward also speke this after-noon on lynchings and the mob spirit. He argued for the rigid and impartial pro-tection of every man in his right to a trial by jury. "When," he said, "we cannot in-sure to the meanest wretch who walks the by jury. "When," he said, "we cannot insure to the meanest wretch who walks the earth the protection of the law, we cannot be secure in our own rights, for, in the language of Lord Chatham, 'where law ends tweeneys begins!"

guage of Lord Chatham, where law ends tyranny begins."

Judge Woodward said if speed was the desirable end to be accomplished in dealing with crime, the people have the means of modifying the laws so that men charged with crime may be railroaded to their doom.

He added:

The technical rules which are made use of by the guilty to delay the day of execution are the rules which guarantee to the innocent the preservation of their rights, even in the face of popular clamor, such as has marked the trial of numerous cases in the city of New York during the past few years, when the public press has assumed the office of prosecuting attorney and usurped the province of the jury. Convictions under such circumstances have almost invariably been reversed in the appellate courts, because the courts have erred in permitting prejudicial and incompetent evidence to be introduced as a concession to such clamor, and these have called forth vigorous discussions in many of the courts, notably in the cases of People vs. Hoohstim, and People vs. Glennon, in which Mr. Justice Gaynor has laid down the great principles of the law so that they will stand as a landmark in the progressive march of the race in its journey to complete liberty under the law.

JEFFRIES A REAL CHAMPION

CORBETT ADMITSTHAT HE FACED A BETTER MAN.

Sporting Men Agree That the Boilermaker Put Up the Best Fight of His Career -- His Science a Revelation-Winner Receives \$33,728.50 in Gate Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Outclassed from start to finish in his battle for the championship with Jim Jeffries, in Mechanics' Pavilion, last night, Corbett admits to-day that he will hardly ask his burly conqueror for another chance. Corbett concedes to Jeffries all the credit due him, acknowledging that the champion has improved wonderfully in the past two years both in speed and ring generalship. The blow with which Jeffries settled the fight was the exact duplicate of the blow he administered to Fitzsimmons last year in the seventh round of that hisoric battle.

All the sporting men in San Francisco discussed the big fight to-day, and the general opinion was that Jeffries gained more prestige by this one fight with Corbett than he won in all his previous battles, even his fight with Fitzsimmons. Last year, though he showed up in fine form, he was so oxlike in his movements and so heavy witted that he disgusted even his admirers. He looked like the beaten man in that contest, for his face was covered with blood, and one eye was nearly closed from Fitz's hard punches.

Last night, when he stood glowering over Corbett as the latter lay writhing on the carpet in the tenth round, Jeffries had not a mark on him to show that he had fought nine fast rounds with the cleverest heavyweight boxer in the ring. He actually had not received a scratch and the only sign he showed of any blow was in spitting blood, at the end of the eighth round, from Corbett's jabs in the mouth. All the heavy blows that Corbett counted on weakening Jeffries might as well have been delivered against a piece of boiler plate.

Jeffries has such a deep chest and such a tough hide over his abdomen that the heaviest right hand punches that Corbett sent in with all his force over Jeffries's heart did not even worry the champion Even stiff uppercuts that would have made an ordinary man groggy had no more effect on Jeffries than light gad blows would have had on a huge ox. He shook his massive head, grinned and forced the fighting again. Only in the eighth and ninth rounds did Jeffries show any sign of fatigue. He dawdled through the eighth round to gain wind, and had Corbett possessed strength he might have scored well, but his blows lacked steam. Toward the end of the ninth Jeffries recovered and delivered a blow just as the gong sounded that took all the strength out of Corbett.

ever exist

all there is to it

chance of success.

idea of getting a rest

Chief Inspector Cortright Saw the Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- Chief In-

spector Cortright of New York is here on a

pleasure trip. Last evening he met several

acquaintances in the lobby of his hotel and with them he attended the Corbett-Jeffries

fight. To-day he is guest of Chief Wittman and subordinates. He came West with the

RELIANCE IN DRY DOCK.

Underbody Will Be Cleaned Before Meas-

uring on Tuesday.

The Reliance was put in the dry dock

he Erie Basin yesterday to be cleaned for

the cup races, and every one had a chance to compare the models of the two yachts.

The Shamrock looked small compared with

the Cup defender. Her beautifully pro-portioned model with her lines so fair and

true made her look like a small boat, but

phove the hull she carried a sail plan almost

as large as that of the Reliance.

The Reliance is in the small dock and her

deck is just even with the ground between

the two docks. The Shamrock's deck is

In his style of fighting Jeffries was a evelation to the crowd. Probably half the big house expected to see Corbett make a monkey out of the champion. They certainly counted on him to hit Jeffries where he liked. But the first round showed Jeffries in the new light of a swift, skilful boxer, who used his left precisely as Fitz uses his. Heretofore Jeffries has held his left out stiff and his low crouch lost him half in effectiveness. This time he swung his left free from the shoulder, and as he only used a half crouch he was able to hit Corbett repeatedly. His footwork, once his worst point, was now admirable, and he showed aggressiveness that was the greatest surprise of all.

In fine, Jeffries to-day is the quickest boxer of the heavyweight class, besides being the strongest man in the ring. Corbett, on the other hand, lost at least half of his speed in his effort to gain strength. He was very slow in the first four rounds, and throughout the fight he was outpointed frequently by Jeffries. The only thing that topmasts were almost on a level. This would saved him from a knockout early in the game was his skill in rushing in close and | more lofty rig than the Reliance, but her clinching, and then hitting Jeffries after the breakaway before the champion had to the end of her bows, is not so long.

The Shamrock's bottom is in perfect control of the best line, that is from the tip of her bowspin to the end of her bowspin in perfect control of the best line, that is from the tip of her bowspin to the end of her bowspin in perfect control of the best line, that is from the tip of her bowspin to the end of he

settled himself in position.

Corbett declares he lost the fight through a heavy punch in the wind in the second round, that took all the steam out of him. All Corbett's training to harden the muscles of his stomach proved childish when Jeffries's trip-hammer blows landed. Nothing human could have withstood the blows that Jeffries delivered when he raised himself on his toos and added withstood the blows that Jennies delivered when he raised himself on his toes and added all his weight to the force of his powerful left or right arm. The only wonder was that Corbett's ribs were not broken as were Sharkey's at Coney Island.

were Sharkey's at Coney Island.
Jeffries, from his statement after the fight, appears to have feltkeenly the stories that he had dissipated and was in bad condition from his fast life. He offers to give \$1,000 to any one who ever saw him drunk and declares that he has not reduced his and declares that he has not reduced his strength by any form of dissipation. Certainly he never looked in better physical shape than last night, and his freshness after nine rounds full of tremendous exertion proved that he was in ideal condition.

Corbett was so sore to-day that Sam Berger, one of his seconds, said that it was impossible to rub him. He can scarcely endure the weight of his clothes and he cannot bear to be touched anywhere over the stomach. One blow over the kidneys also gives him much pain. Doctors say he is not internally injured, but many who have had experience of the effect of blows believe he will suffer as Sharkey has from believe he will suffer as Sharkey has from the terrific punishment from Jeffries. Corbett was depressed to-day, but he Corbett was depressed to-day, but he seemed cheered by the congratulations of his many friends over the great pluck he showed in making a good fight afer the heavy blow he received in the second round. One of the best features of the big fight was the good feeling that was shown between Jeffries and Corbett after it was over. When Corbett was lifted to a chair, after the knockout blow, Jeffries walked over and warmly congratulated him on the showing he had made. To day they met in Harry Corbett's poolroom and Corbett said to Jeffries: in Harry Corbett's poolroom and Corbett said to Jeffries: "If any one tells you that I ever said a

ord against you, you may put it down as Jeffries evidently believed him, and shook

Jeffies evidently believed him, and shook hands like a pleased boy. At this moment Fitz strolled in and with a sneer made a remark about the collapse of Corbett. Harry Corbett, who is bigger than Jim, jumped between the men and ordered Fitz out of the room, and the Cornishman Sullenly obeyed.

One incident that shows how a fighter gets rattled was Corbett's remark about when he received the blow that proved fatal. He said he knew he was beaten

when he went down with a left hand blow

on wind in the second round. As matter of fact Corbett did not go to the carpet in this round, but in the fourth. in this round, but in the fourth.

The gate money last night was the largest ever known here. There were 10,669 persons in the house, and the total receipts were \$62,540. Of this amount the club received \$18,702 or 30 per cent. Of the remaining 70 per cent. Jeffries got 75 per cent. or \$32,728.50, while Corbett received \$10,909.50. At least that was what he would have received but previous to the fight he had ceived, but previous to the fight he had stipulated he was to get one-third of a purse of \$25,000 or \$8,500. The club managers agreed to this as they knew the house would be big and thus Corbett lost \$2,000 by his

deal.

"I'm Dutch," said Jeffries in his dressing room after the fight. "That's why I went after him with caution. I have no doubt that I could have finished Corbett at the outset, but I knew I was certain to get him by using a little caution. If I had run in at first and skipped about I might have got a wallop that would have hurt me. But I never had the slightest doubt that I would put him out. I was not in distress at any time. You can see I have not a scratch, and I was not struck a single blow which I

REGULATIONS FOR CUP RACES.

dition. All this talk about my having trained on wine at the Springs is falsehood. I worked fatthfully. I may have had a glass of wine occasionally, but I will give \$1,000 to any man who ever saw me drunk. They say I hunted deer instead of training. Let me say that anybody who will hunt deer the way I did will find it the hardest training they ever did. I whippen my man just as I knew I should, and I am ready to meet any man in the world. My plans for the immediate future are not yet settled, but anybody who wants a fight RYING SIGHTSEERS.

Excursion Steamers and Yachts Will Be Compelled to Keep Within Lines of Patrol-Fast Steamboats to Ald Revenue Cutters in Keeping Course Clear.

The New York Yacht Club yesterday eceived the regulations to govern the fleet of excursion steamers and yachts at the Cup races which begin on Thursday. These regulations have been issued by Secretary Cortelyou to the supervising inspector-general of the steamboat inspechave been given to Capt. W. F. Kilgore supervisor of anchorages at the Barge Office for distribution to owners and master

Capt. Thomas D. Walker of the revenue cutter Gresham is in charge of the fleet that will keep the course clear on the days of the races and in addition to the revenue cutters several fast steam vachts have been impressed into service.

I hadn't tried to fight him up to then. I was just playing.
"But when he hit me in the second I knew I was gone. It took all the fight out of me, but I said to myself as I went to my corner: 'Give the people a run for their money. Jim: if you die, die game.' And I did, didn't I? The whole thing is that you can't put that man Jeffries out. No man can. There is not a man in the ring to-day. who can put him out. He's too big and powerful. That's it, that's the whole thing. All I can say for myself is that I fought the best fight there was in me; no man can. and any captain who breaks them will All I can say for myself is that I rought
the best fight there was in me; no man can
do more than that. If you lose, you lose."
Referee Graney said: "In my opinion it
was the best heavyweight battle of years.
I was not prepared to see Jeffries outbox
Corbett. He lost none of his overpowering
trangth by teking on his newly acquired follows:

Corbett. He lost none of his overpowering strength by taking on his newly acquired cleverness, and every blow told. Do not think for a minute that Corbett failed to do as well as he ever did. He really did better, because he had no reason to expect that the big fellow would hit him at will. It was a remarkable exhibition of gameness, and his months of preparation were all that made him stay as long as he did.

"In the old days the first body punch that Jeffries landed squarely would have told the tale, but last night Corbett took dozens of them before he went down for the last time. Jeffries can draw a circle around To masters and owners of excursion steamers, yachts and all craft carrying passengers to view the international yacht races, and to all others concerned; your attention is called to the following rules and regulations to carry into effect, during the international yacht races, the act of May 19, 1898, entitled

of them before he went down for the last time. Jeffries can draw a circle around himself now and defy the whole world to step over the line. His class is so absolute that nobody in the world can hope to cope with him, and a new generation of fighters must come up before the championship will leave his hands. He has ten years to go with that grand physique of his, and then I doubt if the equal of his present self will ever exist."

As Corbett staggered across the ring, As Corbett staggered across the ring, after the sponge was thrown up, and went down the stairs, supported by his brother on one side and Yank Kenny on the other, he said with a smile to several of his friends who crowded about him: 'He is too big and strong for me; that's The referee, Graney, said that the fight was square throughout, and that the men showed every inclination to obey orders. It was one of the cleanest and best of fights between big men ever seen in this city, but the verdict of all who saw it was that there is no man in the ring to-day who can face Champion Jeffries with the slightest

about three feet below the level of the ground and in spite of this it looks as though the The Shamrock's bottom is in perfect condition, while the Reliance has yet to be cleaned. The defender was dirty when she went into the dock and there was much corrosion, especially about the rivets, and her bows showed plainly where she had buffeted with the seas and waves off Newport.

As soon as the yacht was clear of the water her crew started to clean her underbody, and for the next two days the men will be husy burnishing the bronze with emery and steel wool. The painters have got the bottom of the Shamrock as smooth as a piece of porcelain.

of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed, as in the rules

and steel wool. The painters nave got the bottom of the Shamrock as emooth as a piece of porcelain.

Sir Thomas Lipton paid a visit to Mr. Iselin on the Sunbeam, in the afternoon, and asked Mr. Iselin not to allow the Reliance to beat the Shamrock by more than five minutes, because he thought that would be very discouraging. Capt. Wringe and Capt. Barr had a chat together, and each admired the other's boat.

The tug Guiding Star brought some sails and rigging in for the Reliance, and towed the barge Moonstone into the basin. This barge was used during the summer by the Constitution. The tug Cruiser went to City Island in the morning, and brought back from Ratsey's yard some sails that had been recut. TRIANGULAR RACE. from Ratsey's yard some sails that had been recut.

It was learned that the Shamrbck is six inches less draught than the Reliance, and has nine inches less beam. The two yachts are to be measured on Tuesday afternoon, and floated out of the basin on the tide that afternoon. They will go down to the Hook, and on Wednesday each boat will have a short spin to see that everything is all right.

The representative of the New York Yacht Club on board the Shamrock will be Robert Bacon, and H. M. McGildowney will represent Sir Thomas Lipton and the Royal Uister Yacht Club on the Reliance.

The Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton and a large party of friends, will go to Oyster Bay this afternoon, and Sir Thomas will be the guest of the President on the Mayflower at the review of the fleet to-morrow. New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15 .- Sturgis Whitlock, once a reputed millionaire manufacturer of the Naugatuck Valley and president of the State Baseball League, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are \$193,000 and his assets \$83,000. His home is in Shelton. He is one of the largest stockholders of the Whitlock Printing Press Manufacturing Company of that town. He is also one of the biggest holders of the stock of the Gold Bluff Mining Company in Emelia, Cal.

For several months two sons-in-law of

Mr. Whitlock have been bringing suit against him and attaching his property in a dispute over the ownership of the shares of this mining company. This, according to Mr. Whitlock, has impaired his credit,

and an attachment on property in Bridge-port this week forced an assignment. In addition to the assets mentioned he has property the nominal value of which is about \$100,000. This consists of holdings of stocks and bonds. Mr. Whitlock is a well-known Republican politician of Connecticut, and has represented his district in the State Senate

several times. OBITUARY.

Whitlock have been bringing suit

STURGIS WHITLOCK FAILS.

Well-Known Connecticut Politician Goes Into Bankruptey.

George L. Whitman, senior member of the dry goods firm of Whitman & Phelps, at Church and Franklin streets, died suddenly on Friday night at Manchester-by-the-Sea Mass., where he was visiting. He was born in Cambringe, Mass., about seventy years ago, and was graduated from Harvard He became a member of the Boston dry goods firm of Wright & Whitman and when that firm was dissolved started in business in this city. He lived at 5 East Forty-eighth street. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

rallop that would have hurt me. But I ever had the slightest doubt that I would ut him out. I was not in distress at any me. You can see I have not a scratch, and I was not struck a single blow which I elt.

"I want to say that I was in perfect con-"

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLEET CAR-

settled, but anybody who wants a light can send in his name."
Corbett said. "It's fifteen months gone out of my life, but I don't feel bad. I fought with all the fight I had in me. I tried to give Jeffries a hard fight and I think I did, but he's too big and powerful. No man can put him out. He's abnormal—a giant of strength. It isn't science that counts with him, because no matter how many times you land you can't put him out. It was in the second round, wasn't it, that I went to my knee for the first time? I hadn't tried to fight him up to then. I was just playing. tion service. Copies of these instructions of steamers.

These rules are to be strictly enforced

have trouble. He will be reported by the revenue officers and, if at the investigation it is found that he violated the rules, his license will be revoked. The rules are as

stated to the following rules and regulations to carry into effect, during the international yacht races, the act of May 16, 1996, entitled when the convergence of t

Rule 5.—All passenger vessels will be careful not to cross astern of, or crowd in upon, the competing yachts on the run in, but will remain on the outside of the line of patrol vessels, and they must also avoid crowding about the finish line. This is imperative.

Rule 6.—If the race be to leeward and return, the patrol vessels will form two parallel lines one mile apart, first division to the left and second division to the right, and in this formation head the course steered by the competing yachts. Passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines and observe Rule 5. Until reaching the outer mark Rule 4 (diagram 4) will apply. When the vachts turn the outer mark and start on the beat back Rule 3, with the patrol in inverted order, will be observed.

Rule 7—Should the wind shift during any of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed as in the rules.

laid down, and passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

TRIANGULAR RACE.

All seafaring men will understand the difficulties in the way of keeping a triangular course clear, and it is hoped that the public will be patient with the rules which must, from the necessities of the case, bar them from following the entire course. The fact that the competing yachts will be faster on the second leg of the course, with their sheets eased, than a majority of the vessels carrying passengers, renders it impossible to allow these vessels to follow the entire course. Therefore, the following rule becomes imperative and must be carefully observed:

Rule 3—When the competing yachts reach a point on the first leg of the course, to be determined by the officer in charge of the patrol fleet, the patrol flags will be lowered to half mast and the steam whistles blown on all patrol boats. When this signal is made, all vessels carrying passengers will run at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course, and as near the second stake boat as may be, without approaching it nearer than half a mile (see diagram 5). The patrol boats will in this case establish a single line, the first division in the lead, to the leeward of the line on which the competing yachts will run, and all passenger vessels must find themselves to leeward of this patrol line before the yachts turn the second stake boat. On the run in, all vessels must be careful not to cross the sailing line of the competing yachts, either ahead or astern of them, but keep to leeward of the patrol line until the race is finished.

The movement of the patrol fleet, steam yachts and excursion boats across the triangle from the first leg of the course, as shown in diagram 5 (Rule 8), presupposes that the first, or windward, stretch of the ecompeting yachts is to the right from the starting point. In the event that the direction of the wind is such that the Regetta Committee selects the left leg from the starting point as the first leg of the

RACING RULES FOR CUP YACHTS Regatta Committee of New York Y. C. Issues Orders for International Race.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton and Edward H. Wales, the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club, have issued the regulations to govern the match race between the Shamrock III. and the Reliance for the America's Cup, which is to begin next Thursday off Sandy Hook. These instructions are very carefully gotten up and on the margins are printed the flags which will be used for the different signals. The New York Yacht Club and Reliance flags head one page and the flags of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the Shamrock head the other page. The orders are as follows:

Start will be made from Sandy Hook lightship at as near 11 o'clock as will be practicable, the preparatory signal being given ffteen minutes in advance.

But always with the understanding that might be made.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

To Get to the

BETWEEN

RELIANCE and SHAMROCK III., TAKE THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Ocean-going Steamship MANHATTAN, Sailing from Pier (New) 32, East River, N. Y., foot of Pike St., at 9 A. M. on Race Days, Commencing August 20. Fare \$5.00. Tickets Limited. Music by Military Band.

NO OVERCROWDING. In addition to the regular dining room, a first-class lunch counter and cafe will be operated on the main deck. Full information at ticket office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade Street, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 1200 Orchard.

should the direction of the wind prevent laying the course from the lightship, the starting line will be shifted to the nearest available point, and that in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time set for starting from the lightship.

Courses—No. 1, Letter S—From the starting line, to and around a mark ifteen miles to windward, or leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2. Letter T—From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; ten miles to and around a mark; and ten miles to the finish line, leaving the marks on the outside of the triangle to port or starboard, according as the vessels are sent around.

Starting and finish lines will be between a point on the committee boat indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat, if the start is shifted from the lightship. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass Courses (Magnetic)—Will be set

such race shall be awarded to the other vessel, whether she shall complete the course within the time limit or not. If through the fault of either vessel, the other be totally destroyed or so injured as to be incapable of repair, and the latter shall be free from fault, the match shall be awarded to her. If in the opinion of the Regatta Committee, the weather shall, at the time appointed at the start of any race, be or threaten to be of such severe character as not to afford a reasonable opportunity of fairly testing the speed of the two vessels, the race may be postponed in the discretion of the Regatta Committee, unless either contestant shall insist upon it being started. Each vessel shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any accident happening to her after the spead around the starting line is not sufficiently clear; in case of fog; and if both vessels, agree to a postponement, in which case the committee shall determine the time of the start. But no race shall be started after 1 o'clock.—From the Mutual Agreement.

The Committee Boat—the Navigator—will display the committee flag, and at the finish will also show a red ball. The courses will be laid by the John'S Scully, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Sears, U. S. N. (N. Y. Y. C.), will be the guide vessel, and in running the courses she will show two red balls hung horizontally on the fore. The Unique, in charge of Commander Henry Morrell, U. S. N. (N. Y. Y. C.), will serve as an emergency vessel, and, should the start he shifted from the lightship, she will serve as stake boat, and, like the committee boat, will show a of Recorder Brown was stopped, a petition would be presented to the court praying for an injunction to stop it. Clarence Burliegh, former District Attorney, who was present with J. O. Brown when he died, wrote and signed the notice. Burliegh has referred to the inquest as a "Coronial" fishing excursion, being

used to find a leverage to contest the will of J. O. Brown. Jesse McGeary, the Coroner, was a nephew of Recorder Brown. His niece received by the will a 20,000-acre ranch in South Dakota for which the deed cannot be found. Coroner McGeary said he would continue the inquest in spite of the threat.

CRESCENT YARDS WON'T OPEN YET Receiver Believes, However, That Work

Will Recommence During this Week. ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15 .- The Crescent Shipyards will not reopen on Monday. At the offices of the company this afternoon the following typewritten statement was

"Mr. Chase, president, is informed by Receiver Smith that it is the belief of the receiver that work will be resumed at both the plants of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company and the S. L. Moore Sons & Co. during the coming week; also that definite information to that effect will be forthcoming not later than Wednesday, Aug. 19." Capt. Manuel Azueta, chief of the Mexican Commission of Inspection, who made an official protest to Sheriff Coriell against the Cruz, was inconference with Receiver Smith yesterday. He would not state the result of the meeting.

At the meeting of the Elizabeth City

vring area and the methods adopted for patrolling the courses can be obtained at the clubhouse or from Capt. W. S. Kilgore, U. S.

Annual Regatta of the Horsesboe Harbor Yacht Club.

Sixty yachts started and all but six of them

finished in the fourteenth annual regatta

ITALIAN HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Enticed Seven-Year-Old Girl to His Room

-Precaution Against Lynching.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15.-Dominick

Lagrotta, an Italian barber of this place,

s in the Freehold jail awaiting trial on a

charge of assault upon Hazel Fish, the

seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Charles Fish. The child's mother sent her on an errand to-day, and as she was away for some time Mrs. Fish questioned her. The girl's story led to the arrest of the

Italian.

At the hearing it was brought out that the barber had been in the habit of enticing the child into the room back of his shop. Justice Higginson held Lagrotta for the Grand Jury without bail. During the hearing a crowd gathered outside the court house and it was decided not to keep the prisoner in the town jail over night, as it was feared that an attempt to lynch him.

R. C. S., at the Barge Office.

of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club yesterday. The race was sailed on Long Island Sound off Larchmont, and it was one of the most successful and interesting contests for small yachts seen in these waters this season. The feature of the day's sport was the most successful and interesting contests for small yachts seen in these waters this season. The feature of the day's sport was the racing of the competitive one-design class, in which there were entered two yachts from the Seawanhaka - Corinthian Yacht Club, two from the New Rochelle, two from the Manhasset Bay and one each from the Ardsley and American Yacht clubs. The latter two were the Fidget and the Midget, both owned by Edwin Gould. J. W. Allier's 36-footer Alert and Trenor L. Park's Mimosa sailed a good race, the latter winning.

The wind was light from the south at the start. It freshened and shifted to the southwest before the finish. Several yachts were disqualified for taking the wrong course, and the owner of the Chingachcook protested the Snapper and the Sprinter for not complying with the scantling rules of the Yacht Racing Association.

The winners were: The Mimosa. Montauk, Pandora, Jag, Lobster, Sneaker, Hope, Maryola, Houri, Caper, Pampero, Arizona, Ace, Baby, Scud, Cero, Skidoo, Jessie and Ripple. closed down for a long period. The committee was directed to plead with Receiver Smith for the reopening of the plant.

MANY MILLS TO CLOSE.

Thousands of Operators to Be Out of Work in the Cotton Cloth Plants.

Boston, Aug. 15.-Thousands of mill operatives throughout New England will be idle during the coming week, owing to the shutting down of the mills. In Fall River it is announced that eight mills will remain closed, meaning that 5,000 men and women will be out of employment. At Dover, N. H., five mills will close Monday for two weeks, which will throw 1,500 employees on their conventions. ployees on their own resources. At New Bedford the curtailment of production among the cotton mills is general. These mills employ 3,500 operatives. The cotton mills at Suncook, Exeter and Pittsfield, N. H., are also to remain closed

SHAKE NO MORE

PREVENTS AND CURES MALARIA, FEVER AND CHILLS.

Malaria, in mild or severe form, is the source of untold suffering Thousands are affected by it, many thousands are affected by it, many fmmune. 50c. quarter of a recommend it